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MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1910.

## THE ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

The laws are made and the legisla-  
 tors are gone. A few of the members  
 will linger idly around the Chambers  
 for a day or two to give the sanction  
 of law to the Speaker's signature, but  
 the others have already deserted the  
 Capitol and abandoned the corridors.  
 The enrolled bills are completed; the  
 Journal is written up; accounts are  
 settled; compliments have been passed;  
 gifts have been exchanged; for good  
 or for bad, the Assembly of 1910 be-  
 longs to history.

The Assembly had much to do. For  
 months before it met the papers had  
 been advocating reforms, and for  
 months the impatient Solons had been  
 framing bills for the admiration and  
 approval of their fellow members. The  
 Senate Finance Committee had been in  
 session and had learned, before the  
 session began, that every State institu-  
 tion wanted money and much money.  
 About 1,000 bills were the fruit of  
 this agitation, and about 300 acts were  
 the choice of the Assembly.

Much that the Assembly had to do,  
 it did well. All that the State had  
 undertaken to do for its citizens in  
 previous years has been continued.  
 Every good cause was given a hearing.  
 Good roads received \$150,000 for 1910  
 and \$200,000 for 1911, with allowances  
 for the State Highway Commissioner's  
 office. The colleges were authorized to  
 continue their work; the great cause  
 of primary education was advanced;  
 the asylums were provided for, and  
 the State health work was given gen-  
 erous support.

The Assembly did more than spend  
 money. It passed a number of impor-  
 tant financial measures and a splendid  
 line of charity bills. Chief among the  
 good works of the Assembly is the  
 banking bill. This is not all that  
 might be desired. It has its weak-  
 nesses, and its decided weaknesses, but  
 it is at least a guarantee of the State's  
 purpose to regulate our banks and to  
 protect the funds of our citizens who  
 deposit in them. The tax commis-  
 sion bill also passed, thus opening the  
 way for a survey of our tangled laws  
 and for their reform in the future.  
 This bill, however, lacked any clause  
 that would reduce the numberless in-  
 equalities of assessments under exist-  
 ing laws. The Senate spent too much  
 time over the theory of equalization,  
 and delayed the question too long.  
 The House, unable to draft suitable  
 amendments, killed the equalization  
 feature and the reform it aimed to ac-  
 complish. The makeshift measure  
 adopted, in the last gasp of the As-  
 sembly, authorizing a judicial hearing  
 for underassessments, will hardly be  
 worth the paper it is to be printed on.  
 The State also authorized the appoint-  
 ment of an accountant or a number of  
 accountants, to supervise the books of  
 the local officers and to systematize  
 the State's bookkeeping. This was a  
 good measure, and deserved the hearty  
 approval it received.

The charity bills passed by the As-  
 sembly were many and admirable. Our  
 State Board of Charities and Correc-  
 tion, which has most assuredly just-  
 ified its existence, is given power to do  
 more than compile statistics. The  
 criminal insane are to be properly in-  
 carcated and cared for. Wayward  
 girls are to be placed in a suitable  
 home. The health of the people is to  
 be fostered by a number of admirable  
 measures. In these measures perhaps  
 more than in any others, the Assembly  
 showed a liberal and benevolent spirit  
 that promises well for the future.

The Assembly would not have been  
 human had it done all the things that  
 it ought to have done, and it would  
 not have been composed of men like  
 the rest of us, had it not left undone  
 many things that it ought to have  
 done. It left behind it a trail of aban-  
 doned measures and several wrecks  
 that should have been saved. The pri-  
 mary bill was not passed. All the agita-  
 tion in its behalf and all that the  
 members promised, in one way or an-  
 other, came to naught. We stand  
 where we have stood since the Nor-  
 folk convention in this respect. Nor  
 was the promised oyster bill made law.  
 Though most imperatively needed, and  
 though well calculated to save Vir-  
 ginia's depleted wealth in her rivers  
 and bays, this bill was killed by the  
 bitter attacks of the Tidewater dele-  
 gates who regard the Baywater Survey  
 as little less than an act of God. With  
 these two, failed Mr. West's admirable  
 measure to limit the fee evil, and Mr.  
 Sneed's excellent bill to abolish the  
 offices of commissioners of accounts.  
 The State will suffer by these omis-  
 sions.

Balancing the good against the evil  
 —what the Assembly did against what  
 it did not do—the result is satisfac-  
 tory. The Assembly was a conserva-  
 tive body, mindful of the State's  
 finances and unwilling to venture into  
 new and untried fields of legislation.  
 It was, in the main, a broad-minded  
 body. Few of its members took a pro-  
 vincial view of their work, and few of  
 them failed to look at the welfare of

the State as a whole. Only in scattered instances did the Assembly man-  
 ifest any partisan purpose or any nar-  
 row sentiment. Best of all, the As-  
 sembly was a painstaking body. It is  
 as yet too soon to say what defects  
 some of the laws may show, but it is  
 safe to declare that no Assembly of  
 recent years passed a smaller number  
 of really dangerous measures.

The men and their work now go be-  
 fore the State for approval or dis-  
 approval. By test of public opinion  
 must they be weighed. We believe  
 that both men and measures will be  
 approved, and we believe that Virginia  
 will be the better for the Assembly  
 of 1910.

## MORALITY BY LEGISLATION.

The Blue Laws of Connecticut were  
 the text of Mayor Gaynor's speech  
 at the dinner of the lawyers in New  
 York one night last week, and he made  
 all of them laugh by his quaint, not to  
 say irreverent, comments on the origi-  
 nal attempt to make men good by  
 legislation. One of the statutes of the  
 Nutmeg Puritans was read by the  
 Mayor as follows:

"If any man or woman be a witch  
 that hath consorted with a familiar  
 spirit he shall be put to death."

That was a good law—for Connecti-  
 cut; the only trouble is that it was  
 never carried out to the letter. There  
 would not be nearly so many people  
 in that State now if the law had  
 been strictly enforced. Think what  
 a great thing it would have been  
 for the peace and good order of the  
 country if all the Connecticut witches,  
 male and female, had actually been put  
 to death. Does anybody know how  
 many of the people in that State are  
 really descendants of the witches?  
 Can't Mr. Taft direct Mr. Durand to  
 make inquiry on this point while he is  
 taking the Census? In this age of an-  
 cestor worship, when everybody in  
 New-England wishes to trace himself  
 to the Mayflower, it would be interest-  
 ing to know how many of them came  
 from the witches which infested that  
 country when it was trying to get  
 into the Jamestown class of respecta-  
 bility.

The late Senator Hoar, of Massachu-  
 setts, delighted to speak of the people  
 of New England as "winnowed wheat,"  
 but, if William Bradford is to be cred-  
 ited, and we think he should be, there  
 must have been some rather large holes  
 in the sifter. In his history of Plym-  
 outh Plantation that great man wrote  
 a good many surprising things which  
 are of record even to this day. Among  
 many other very good things in his  
 chronicles he says that, in spite of  
 the severe punishments inflicted upon  
 those who violated the law "all this  
 could not suppress the breaking out of  
 sundry notorious sins, especially  
 drunkenness and uncleanness; not only  
 incontinency between persons unmar-  
 ried, for which many, both men and  
 women, have been punished sharply  
 enough, but some married persons  
 also." The explanation of this state  
 of living among the godly made by  
 Brother Bradford was that the per-  
 sons who were engaged in filling up  
 the Plantation with well disposed set-  
 tlers were so bent upon making money  
 out of their transportation that they  
 brought in all sorts of people, there  
 being at that period no such thing as  
 "restricted immigration." Evidently  
 the fault with the Connecticut law against  
 the witches was not that it required  
 that they be put to death, but that  
 as the Colony grew away from its first  
 intentions, entirely too many excep-  
 tions were made.

It is up to Mr. Taft and M. Durand  
 now to go into this subject thoroughly,  
 and as an aid to their effort we  
 would suggest that they read what  
 old Bradford says about the Mayflower  
 and its first voyage to these predesti-  
 nated shores. According to the re-  
 cords only 100 persons came over on  
 the first trip, the greater half of them,  
 as we are told, died in the general mor-  
 tality, and the most of them in two  
 or three months time. "And for those  
 which survived, though some were an-  
 cient and past procreation, and others  
 left the place and the country (went  
 over into Connecticut?) yet of those  
 few remaining are sprung up above 160  
 persons in this thirty years, and are  
 now living in this present year, 1630,  
 besides many of their children which  
 are dead and come not within this ac-  
 count."

With this information as a starter  
 and with due diligence on the part of  
 the President and his agents, it might  
 be possible to find out even now where  
 they all came from and why more of  
 them were not put to death. Possibly  
 Mr. Pinchot might be willing to as-  
 sist in this important work!

## HIGH BEAMED BATTLESHIPS.

The international race goes merrily  
 on. Warships are getting larger every  
 month. When England announced the  
 launching of a new model battleship,  
 America and Germany hastened to  
 imitate her. Then Japan decided to  
 build her warships still larger. Ger-  
 many raised the size, and America felt  
 called upon to go them all one better.  
 Not to be outdone in the race, England  
 has now decided to stretch her ships'  
 beams still farther and to leave all  
 rivals behind. When it comes to in-  
 creasing the number of ships a similar  
 rivalry has been the order of the day.  
 After the Japanese, the Germans and  
 the Americans had announced how  
 many ships they intended to build in  
 1909, England, of course, had to lead  
 them all. It cost her some weeks of  
 excitement, a general election and a  
 warm campaign, but the thing had to  
 be done. Now that the Liberals are  
 again in power, they have decided to  
 build seven battleships, nine protected  
 cruisers, two unarmed cruisers, thirty-  
 seven torpedo boats and nine sub-  
 marines. The whole is to cost the  
 British people a trifle of \$203,040,000.  
 This is very fine for the ship-  
 builders and very encouraging for the

men who own steel stock in Great  
 Britain, but it is hard on the people  
 who have to pay the price. They are  
 already wondering where the rivalry  
 will end, and are trying to see some  
 hope for lower naval taxes in the  
 future. In England, at least, there is  
 an insistent demand against the fur-  
 ther extension of the navy, and grad-  
 ually but surely the Unionist party  
 is lining up against a greater navy. If  
 another general election is called after  
 the question of the Lords has been  
 decided on this month, the naval policy  
 will probably be the controlling issue  
 of the campaign.

The people of this country agree  
 with the Liberals on this point if on  
 nothing else. Of course, as long as  
 other nations build big ships and many  
 of them, we must follow with bigger  
 ships and more of them; but if dis-  
 armament were really supported by  
 our great powers it would be most  
 welcome to our taxpayers, who are  
 feeling the pinch of taxes, to put keels  
 in the water.

So far as we have read, sailors  
 fought as sturdily for the mastery of  
 the sea in old days as they do now,  
 and decided the question as surely  
 with vessels that looked like ships'  
 cutters beside the present Dread-  
 naughts. Manifestly, it is impossible  
 to return to wooden ships of the line  
 and to boarding parties, but a limit  
 should be reached if we wish to have  
 anything left on the land to keep up  
 what we put on the sea.

## THE MEAT INVESTIGATION.

The meat investigation is beginning  
 in fine shape. The retailers who ap-  
 peared before the Federal Senate Com-  
 mittee, without dissent blamed the  
 wholesalers, and declared that they  
 were not themselves responsible for the  
 bull movement in meat which has car-  
 ried pork beyond the reach of ordinary  
 mortals and has placed beef among  
 the luxuries of the rich. We expected  
 the retailers to make some disapp-  
 pointed had they not put the blame on  
 the other fellow. We expect, too, that  
 when the wholesalers come up for  
 their hearing they will declare that the  
 packers are the robbers of the people.  
 It would be most unnatural if they  
 did otherwise. Then, again, when the  
 rich pork kings of Chicago have their  
 inning, they will have that fine logic to  
 show that the farmer is getting the  
 profit while their own concerns are on  
 the verge of bankruptcy. The farmer  
 —if he ever get a hearing—will de-  
 clare the packer is the robber and so  
 the thing will begin all over again.

As a matter of fact, the chances are  
 that no one agency engaged in the  
 sale of meat is wholly responsible for  
 the high price of meat. All are re-  
 sponsible. Where the packer charges  
 the wholesaler more than formerly,  
 the wholesaler makes it up on the re-  
 tailer and adds a little extra profit  
 for himself. The retailer has his  
 whack at the consumer, charges the  
 extra profits laid on the meat before  
 it reaches him, and of course raises  
 prices a little on his own account.  
 The result is that where the handlers  
 of the meat all make a not unrea-  
 sonable profit, the consumer has to  
 pay a most unreasonable total profit.  
 He fears the burden of handling the  
 meat half-a-dozen times and pays the  
 freight from Chicago to Richmond.  
 Just here is the greatest defect in  
 our present system of exchange—a  
 defect that plays a larger part in  
 increasing the cost of living than  
 either the trusts, the new tariff of  
 abomination or the low price of gold.  
 Over-manipulation and not over-pro-  
 duction of gold or under-production of  
 food products is the real secret of our  
 monetary ills.

By having a handful of fingers in the  
 pie, we have to pay high for what is  
 left. The accumulated profit back to  
 the producer frequently amounts to  
 more than the prime cost, and, of  
 course, falls on the consumer. If we  
 can reduce the ponderous machinery  
 and the repeated sales by which food  
 stuffs are brought from the grower to  
 the user, we can reduce prices.

All of this can be figured out, by  
 the way, without a congressional in-  
 vestigation.

## WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.

We agree entirely with the Fred-  
 ericksburg Evening Journal that far  
 too much space is given to crime news  
 in the newspapers; but we do not agree  
 with it that "the idea of putting the  
 crimes on one page that no one need  
 read unless he wishes to" is "a good  
 idea." The newspaper takes something  
 of its tone from the public which it  
 serves, and the general public would  
 probably read the crime page to the  
 exclusion of the other pages. It would  
 be something like the old New York  
 Observer, in the days of the Princes,  
 when it printed a "Religious Section"  
 for Sunday reading and a "Secular Sec-  
 tion" for week-day reading; but pater-  
 familias had to be up and about early  
 to see that the young hopeful did not  
 get over into the Secular Section on  
 Sunday; not that there was anything  
 very wicked in it, but it was a tempta-  
 tion that was hard for the little fel-  
 lows to put behind them. It would be  
 so, doubtless, with the crime page;  
 everybody would read it, had as they  
 would be; for even the best of us like  
 to be naughty at times. One way to  
 cut out crime is to quit committing  
 crime.

"Labor will gain more in the end,"  
 says the Fredericksburg Evening Jour-  
 nal, "by abstaining from the folly and  
 wrong of sympathy strikes." That is  
 very true. The tyranny of capital is  
 not worse than the tyranny of labor.  
 Both are bad and both should be dis-  
 couraged. As we have in this country  
 freedom of thought and opinion, so  
 should we have liberty for the individ-  
 ual to do as he thinks best for him-  
 self, so long as he does not trench up-  
 on the liberty of others.

The Northern Neck News rejoices and

is glad because the Byrd oyster bill  
 was defeated and notes with much  
 pleasure that the representatives of  
 Tidewater Virginia in the Legislature  
 were never so thoroughly united either  
 in support of, or in opposition to, any  
 matter of legislation affecting the  
 oyster interests as in their agreement  
 upon this bill. As we understand,  
 however, the purpose of the Byrd bill  
 was to protect these interests. If it  
 would not have done that, it ought to  
 have been killed.

Says the Scottsville Enterprise: "It  
 matters not how hard a man may  
 struggle to do right and make a suc-  
 cess of life, there is always some  
 leathsome reptile, some worthless  
 wretch, who is ready to drag him  
 down, to blight his hopes and blast his  
 fondest ambitions." We do not know  
 who he is, but our contemporary does  
 not hit him a lick amiss.

"State-wide prohibition is far from  
 practical. It does not prohibit. As  
 long as whiskey is made there are  
 people who are going to drink it. It  
 matters not if they do live in a dry  
 State." That is so; everybody knows  
 it. If there were no drinkers, there  
 would be no sellers. Why not legis-  
 late against the drinkers some? Why  
 not require every one who wishes to  
 take a drink when he wants it to take  
 out a license, say, \$5 or \$10 the year?  
 That would swell the revenues of the  
 State in a fashion that would make  
 the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd's oil  
 bill look very small by comparison.

The Newport News Times-Herald  
 takes a practical view of the Federal  
 income tax amendment which was put  
 to sleep by the Legislature. It is op-  
 posed to giving the Government at  
 Washington power to raise more re-  
 venue by this method because it would  
 be simply giving the Government more  
 money to spend, and money which the  
 State needs far more than the people  
 in Washington.

The Daily Review, of Clifton Forge,  
 says: "We all know that Mr. Bryan is  
 out of the running, so what is the oc-  
 casion for nagging him and his friends?  
 Let us have a rest, and also let Mr.  
 Bryan be for temperance if he so  
 elects. This is supposed to be a free  
 country." The Review is right. This  
 is a free country, and it has been  
 nagged by nobody more than by Mr.  
 Bryan. We are not at all sure that he  
 will not run for President again. That  
 is his long suit; that is his mission;  
 that is why we have nominated him for  
 every Presidential election until  
 1920, and he will get it yet, see if he  
 doesn't. In the meantime it is hoped  
 that he will stick to temperance; but  
 temperance in thinking and talking  
 and acting as well as in meat and  
 drink.

"The people of New York do not  
 need policemen to stand over them  
 constantly," Mayor Gaynor told the  
 alumni of the New York University  
 Law School the other night. He would  
 admit, probably, if he were put on  
 oath that it would be safer for some  
 of the countrymen who go to that  
 town.

A man from South Carolina, who  
 has been living in Virginia, and doing  
 business in this State, said on Satur-  
 day: "I would rather live in Richmond  
 than any other town I know, and as for  
 the people up at Fredericksburg, they  
 are the finest I have ever seen. These  
 Virginians are more like South Car-  
 olinians than any other people I have  
 ever known."

"Jimmy Oliver, Assemblyman from  
 New York in Albany, is making trou-  
 ble for himself. He announced to some  
 militant suffragettes that they ought  
 to be at home over the wash tubs in-  
 stead of at Albany, interfering in the  
 State's business. That one remark  
 finished Jimmy. No less a person than  
 Maude Malone, champion militant of  
 them all, has openly defied him. She  
 says that the women have a weapon  
 against him. "They can talk," she  
 says slyly, "and they will talk." And,  
 she adds, "Jimmy Oliver is going to  
 find out what a talking woman is."  
 We must confess that Miss Malone  
 might have searched the whole armory  
 of weapons without finding anything  
 more effective or more damaging. She  
 doubtless plans to have all her fellow  
 workers in the cause attack Jimmy  
 whenever he makes his appearance,  
 and bombard him with speeches,  
 threats, reproaches, and the like until  
 Jimmy will give up the fight. In fact,  
 it would be better for Jimmy not to  
 begin the fight. He may defeat the  
 regular opposition in his district, and  
 he may have the ward workers right  
 with him; but when Miss Malone de-  
 clares war, his supporters will vanish  
 and Jimmy will be left alone in his  
 suffering.

We know of a "Little Hungary" res-  
 taurant, in New York, but we hesitate  
 to suggest the name at this time to  
 those of our friends with large appet-  
 ites.

Some fellow out West is again talk-  
 ing about revising the Constitution, in  
 order to enlarge the powers of the  
 Federal Government. Our readers need  
 not be alarmed. The fellow had to get  
 into the papers somehow, and he  
 thought this was the best way to  
 rescue himself from oblivion. He did  
 it, but the reputation he will gain will  
 be worse for his good name than the  
 obscurity he once enjoyed.

Our last hope for anything tangible  
 as a result of the Hocking Coal and  
 Iron scandal has vanished. The court  
 has issued 150 subpoenas, which means  
 that enough witnesses can be brought  
 forward to prove everything or noth-  
 ing.

When strike-breakers strike, the  
 only thing left for the Tractor com-  
 pany to do is to strike itself and finish  
 the whole affair.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, the Arctic  
 explorer, makes the thing pretty plain  
 when he says that nobody would  
 know the Pole if he got there, and  
 could not spot the place if he had his

feet on it. We await Peary's retort  
 courteous, but cannot promise to print  
 it.

When Clint Boyce gets an editorial  
 page of his own, those officeholders  
 who used to keep Clint standing  
 around, waiting for news, will prob-  
 ably get their deserts. Boyce will  
 make good.

That German fellow need not be so  
 set up because the Kaiser called him  
 Professor. Up in New York they have  
 professors to whitewash fences and  
 political reputations, professors to tune  
 pianos and to do several other things  
 that need not be mentioned.

There is a big dispute going the  
 rounds in England, as to who is the  
 handsomest member of the royal  
 family. So far as their pictures show,  
 none of them could get even the booty  
 prize in a genuine old Virginia beauty  
 show.

Another one of Richmond's claims to  
 immortality is that nowhere else on  
 the face of the globe will snow dis-  
 appear so soon after it has fallen.

Congress ought to receive the Cal-  
 houn statue all over again, just to give  
 Hayburn a chance to say whether the  
 great South Carolinian will outlive him  
 or not.

Thus far, the long session of Con-  
 gress has been a dismal failure, and  
 Jeffries Davis has not been given a  
 chance to make but three speeches.

Lillis has been expelled from the  
 country club. What's the loss? He'll  
 never enjoy it the same now.

Says a New York Justice, get drunk  
 three times a year if you will, but do  
 not get caught. Yet somehow it hap-  
 pens that those three times are the  
 only three times that ever get a  
 man in trouble.

A strike is brewing in the Caldwell,  
 New Jersey, prison, because some  
 philanthropists are planning to put the  
 convicts to work. There are no peo-  
 ple like these New Jersey people when  
 it comes to getting something for  
 nothing.

Magazine proprietors should be a lit-  
 tle careful about accepting polit-  
 ical articles from indignant Congress-  
 men. They should remember that the  
 Congressional Record is a model of  
 what the people will not read.

The Houston Post announces that  
 Miss Euphemia Hemans Simpson, the  
 New York Mail's poetess, has been  
 "fired," and advises her to move to  
 Texas, "where her poetry would be  
 enjoyed, and where she could get regu-  
 lar employment cooking for a board-  
 ing house." Why waste the fair singer  
 in this way? Why not employ her to  
 cook for Cone Johnson? Nobody  
 would care, then, whether the verdict  
 of the coroner's jury was contributory  
 negligence or not.

The Far Eastern Tropical Medical  
 Association has been making a study  
 of the etiology of beri-beri, and has  
 reached the conclusion that it is "sim-  
 ply a disorder of nutrition brought on  
 by the eating of rice which lacks  
 phosphorus." We are not surprised  
 at this statement, which has been re-  
 ferred to us by the Hon. Charles Hop-  
 kins Clark, of the Hartford Courant,  
 and we are glad that he saw it, because  
 it will make him stick to the South  
 Carolina grain, which is full of phos-  
 phorus and everything else that is nu-  
 tritious. People who buy and eat the  
 Far Eastern rice when they can get  
 the South Carolina grain ought to have  
 beri-beri.

The Charlotte Observer hopes that  
 North Carolina will follow the example  
 of Virginia and vote against the Fed-  
 eral income tax amendment. Virginia  
 has set an example all the States  
 should follow for their own sake.

The Charleston Evening Post printed  
 a fine Fashion Number last Saturday  
 filled with advertising, which was a  
 good thing, doubtless, for the paper,  
 as well as for the merchants. What  
 the people of Charleston ought to do  
 now is to come on up to Richmond  
 and buy their Spring suits from the  
 enterprising merchants who set the  
 styles in this town in the business  
 columns of this invariably veracious  
 Journal. It is not the Paris or the  
 New York or the Philadelphia fash-  
 ions really; it is the people ought to  
 follow, but the Richmond styles, which  
 are just a huckleberry above any other  
 fashionable persimmon.

Is it true that Mr. Cudahy's friend,  
 Mr. J. J. J. was born in Texas? If  
 not, why not?

Does the Houston Post happen to  
 know what sort of knife Cudahy used,  
 and doesn't it think there might be  
 a good demand for such cutlery in the  
 great divorce centres of the country—  
 notably in Chicago and Indianapolis,  
 where the Gordian knot business is  
 overdone?

"Those evening bells, those evening  
 bells; how many a tale their music  
 tells!" Did you hear them last night  
 ringing out from all the church towers  
 here and making the soft summer air  
 melodious with their music? But  
 probably it was only the City Hall  
 clock, although it set many a sweet  
 memory going among those who live  
 here now, but who once were sum-  
 moned from their quiet country homes  
 to the services "at early candlelight"  
 ever so long ago.

A peach tree in Franklin Street,  
 west, was in full bloom on Friday.  
 Passers-by stopped to marvel at the  
 unusual sight; but they were nearly  
 all strangers. It is quite the thing  
 for peach trees to be in full flower in  
 Richmond when the snow is falling,  
 and the heavier it falls the less it  
 matters. In other places which have  
 become almost offensive because their  
 newspapers are always talking big,  
 a peach tree can be in bloom occasion-  
 ally, but rarely over with fruit on  
 it. Here in Richmond we have the  
 blossoms and the snow at the same  
 time, and in the summer the  
 very fruit which comes from these  
 blossoms in the snow makes the  
 "frozen peaches" which we serve to  
 the finest women in the world. No-  
 where else can so many pleasing com-  
 binations be made as in Richmond.

The "Duke's Pride" is the title of a  
 current novel, the story of which is  
 told in seven figures.

**Daily Queries and Answers**  
 Address all communications for this column to Query Editor,  
 Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins  
 or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

You will read the caption of this column you will see why your ques-  
 tion cannot be answered here.

**The Robin Season.**  
 Please tell me the time of killing  
 robins in Chesterfield, Va. If you  
 kill them in Chesterfield, can you  
 bring them to Richmond? B. B. C.  
 This question was answered in the  
 Times-Dispatch several days ago.  
 Robins cannot be sold under any cir-  
 cumstances.

**Citizenship.**  
 I came to this country at the age  
 of thirteen. My father, who was here  
 at the time and had his citizen's  
 papers. I am now over twenty-one  
 years of age, but have no papers. Am  
 I a citizen? P. B. M.  
 Yes.

**Dog Tax.**  
 If a man refuses to pay his dog  
 tax, can a county treasurer in Vir-  
 ginia lawfully levy on any personal  
 property for the bill or must the  
 treasurer July 1 turn the bill over  
 to the sheriff to collect? J. H. M.  
 No.